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represented the general direction of the fainter wisps of nebulosity not quite correctly. To see them at all was an achievement. They are not given in the fine engraving of G. P. BOND for example. The nebula about *c Orionis* is especially good in SCHMIDT's drawing. The general conclusion from the comparison is that it is *possible* with a six-inch refractor to produce a drawing of the nebula which shall have an astronomical value fairly comparable with that of Mr. ROBERTS' splendid photograph as reproduced in a paper-print. And, moreover, it is evident that SCHMIDT's drawing comes very near to giving all that can be seen with such a telescope. When we reflect, however, on the labor required to produce such a drawing and on the fact that its true value can not even be appreciated until it has been compared with the autographic results of photography, and finally that the 205 minutes of exposure must be set against very many hours spent at the telescope in the years 1860-75, the surpassing importance of such representations as those of Mr. COMMON, of Mr. ROBERTS, and as our own negatives, becomes manifest.

E. S. H.

THE COMETS OF 1890.

The Comets of 1890 have been :

Comet *a*, discovered by Professor BROOKS, at Geneva, New York, March 19.

Comet *b*, discovered by M. J. COGGIA, at Marseilles, July 18.

Comet *c*, discovered by W. F. DENNING, Esq., at Bristol, July 23.

Comet *d*, (D'ARREST's periodic comet) re-discovered by Mr. E. E. BARNARD, at Mt. Hamilton, Oct. 6.

Comet *e*, discovered by Professor T. ZONA, at Palermo, Nov. 15.

Comet *f*, discovered by Dr. R. SPITALER, at Vienna, Nov. 16.

CORRECTIONS TO PUBLICATION NO. 13.

Page 2; *for* MATEO CLARK *read* MATEO CLARK*.

" 8; *for* F. W. ZEILE *read* F. W. ZEILE*.

CORRECTION TO PUBLICATION NO. 14.

Page 11; line 3: *for* Washington *read* Washburn.